

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
**CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 187

27 September 1982

## JAPAN

Suzuki Interviewed on Sino-Japanese Relations	C 1
Prime Minister Begins Official Visit to PRC	C 5
Departure Reported	C 5
Arrival in Beijing 26 Sep	C 5
Miyazawa Hails Talks	C 5
Rightists Arrested for Protesting Suzuki PRC Trip	C 5

## NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song, Delegation Conclude Visit to PRC	D 1
Return to Beijing	D 1
24 Sep Talks With Hu Yaobang	D 1
PRC-CPC Gift Presentation	D 1
Farewell Banquet 24 Sep	D 2
Kim Il-song Banquet Speech	D 3
Hu Yaobang Banquet Speech [cross-reference]	D 5
Kim's 26 Sep Departure	D 5
Thanks Chinese Leaders	D 6
Stops Over in Dandong	D 7
Returns to Pyongyang	D 8
S. Korean Fishermen Seized 13 July To Be Released	D 10
NODONG SINMUN Criticizes South's Peace Statement [25 Sep]	D 10
KCNA Reports Harvest of Rich Rice Crop	D 11

## SOUTH KOREA

List of Textbook Corrections Conveyed to Japan	E 1
Leader of 1980 Kwangju Demonstrations Sentenced	E 1

## KAMPUCHEA

Heng Samrin Chairs Council of State Session	H 1
Decrees on Property, Citizens' Complaints Signed	H 1
Battambang Deputies Inform People of New Laws	H 1
KPRAF Actions Against Pol Pot Remnants Noted	H 1
Kompong Speu Experiments With New Rice Strains	H 2
Bulgarian Assembly Group Concludes Visit	H 3
VODK Hits SRV Disregard of UN Votes on Kampuchea	H 4

## LAOS

Phoun Sipaseut Letter to ASEAN Ministers Hailed	I 1
SIANG PASASON Supports PRK's 'Just Standpoint' [24 Sep]	I 2
Bulgarian Assembly Group Concludes Visit	I 3
Leaders Attend Banquet	I 3
Further on Press Release	I 3
Foreign Ministry Condemns Beirut Massacres	I 5
Council of Ministers Issues Law on Organization	I 5

## THAILAND

U.S. Statement on Further Military Aid Cited [BANGKOK POST 26 Sep]	J 1
Institute Tests Remote-Controlled Missiles [BANGKOK POST 27 Sep]	J 1

## VIETNAM

VNA Statement Warns Companies on PRC Oil Contracts	K 1
VNA Rejects PRC Media Report on Khmer Massacre	K 1
Ex-Members of FULRO Surrender to Authorities	K 1
People in Lam Dong Urge Rebels To Surrender	K 2
Nguyen Co Thach Meets French CP Official in Paris	K 2
Nguyen Co Thach Meets UN Secretary General	K 3
Japanese Parliamentarians Visit Ho Chi Minh City	K 3
Arrival of Group	K 3
Departure 24 Sep	K 3

SUZUKI INTERVIEWED ON SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

OW250728 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, "Sino-Japanese Relations and Japan's Diplomacy" by NHK reporter Korehito Obama; participants include writer Yasushi Inoue and former Ambassador to China Heishiro Ogawa, at Suzuki's official residence -- recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Obama] Thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister, for giving us this opportunity despite your busy schedule today. We hear that decisions were made at today's Cabinet session on such important matters as the outline of administrative reform, the issuance of a state of emergency for the national railways, and the freezing of the recommendation for pay raises for government employees by the national personnel authority. The political situation seems to be somewhat tense, but I would like to concentrate our discussions on Sino-Japanese relations in accordance with the terms agreed upon for arranging this interview.

Well, just 10 years have passed since Sino-Japanese relations were normalized. What impressions do you have as you look back upon these past 10 years?

[Suzuki] I think that Sino-Japanese relations have made a marvelous, wonderful development in these 10 years since normalization. At that time, I was the chairman of the LDP Executive Council. As I recall the difficulty I experienced in achieving a consensus within the party, I am filled with deep emotion.

[Obama] Mr Prime Minister, you are scheduled to leave for China the day after tomorrow. What do you intend to ask the Chinese leaders and the Chinese people during your visit?

[Suzuki] This year marks the 10th anniversary of Sino-Japanese normalization. In this memorable year, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan first, and this time I am going to visit China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. As evidenced by this mutual exchange of visits between the prime ministers, friendly, amicable relations between the two countries have made great strides. Japan, for its part, has cooperated with China in various aspects of her modernization effort. I want to see with my own eyes the development China has made in this period. I also want to have full discussions with the Chinese leaders on the question of how to develop Sino-Japanese relations in the remainder of the 1980's and into the 21st century.

Furthermore, the recent 12th CPC Congress adopted China's new leadership setup for the next 5 years, as well as new domestic and foreign policies. I would like to hear more about these matters directly from the Chinese leaders. I will also explain Japan's foreign policy and other matters to them so that both sides can deepen their understanding.

[Obama] Mr Inoue, I understand you are going to go to China the day after the prime minister leaves.

[Inoue] That is right. I am going to visit China to attend celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of Sino-Japanese normalization. I feel very happy. In these 10 years, Japan and China have developed a wonderful relationship, unprecedented in the world. Before normalization, contacts between the two countries had been limited to private-level exchanges. But since normalization, exchanges both on the private and official levels have complemented each other, effecting very good results. In my view, the past 10 years have been a dream-like, wonderful period. I believe it to be our duty to deepen these exchanges and make the ties between the two countries closer.

[Obama] What is your comment, Mr Prime Minister?

[Suzuki] I am completely in agreement with Mr Inoue. When I trace back the 2,000 years of Sino-Japanese exchanges, I can find no time in this history when Sino-Japanese relations were so friendly and stood on such a firm basis of mutual trust as today. At no time did the two countries and the two peoples trust each other and cooperate with each other as much as today. I recall that Mr Zhao Ziyang stressed peace, friendship, equality and reciprocity, and particularly long-term stability. He said that no matter how stormy international relations and other situations may become, Japan and China should develop their friendly and cooperative relations on a long-term basis on the foundations of friendship which they have built so far; I fully agree with him. We would like to build a fruitful Sino-Japanese tie in the future without fail.

[Obama] When we look back on the past 10 years, we feel that things have progressed very smoothly. But recently, over the textbook issue, there has been some awkwardness in relations between the two countries. When you go to China, Mr Prime Minister, do you intend to touch on this issue?

[Suzuki] I feel that I had better personally explain Japan's basic position on the issue. Our government clarified its basic position on this issue some time ago in the form of a statement by the chief Cabinet secretary. The statement said that Sino-Japanese relations will be developed further on the basis of the spirit of the preamble to the Sino-Japanese joint statement, as well as the principle of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and that it is necessary to have this intent reflected more correctly and appropriately in textbooks and in education. The statement also says that corrections will be made under government responsibility. I want to clearly state to the Chinese side that the Japanese Government will put into practice with sincerity and as soon as possible what the chief Cabinet minister said in his statement. I also want to explain Japan's peace diplomacy based on her postwar peace Constitution so that the Chinese people can fully understand it.

[Obama] What do you think is behind this dispute?

[Suzuki] The dispute has been settled diplomatically, at least. But the issue is deeply rooted in the national sentiments of the Chinese people. Therefore, I believe that we should not stop at correcting historical descriptions in textbooks but also pay full attention to these sentiments. We should fully explain by word -- and prove by deed -- what position Japan has taken since the end of World War II, how Japan has reflected on its past mistakes, and how Japan was reborn as a new nation, determined not to commit those same mistakes, so that friendly and trustworthy relations can be developed not only between the governments but also between the peoples.

[Obama] I would like to move into the subject of what Sino-Japanese relations and exchanges should be like in the future. What is your basic idea in this regard, Mr Prime Minister?

[Suzuki] As you know, China has been pursuing the four modernizations as its major new goals. We are also very glad that it is building an open China while pursuing a moderate foreign policy. Japan, attaching importance to this policy, intends to render as much cooperation as possible in the implementation of this policy. China has a grand and ambitious plan to quadruple productivity, including agricultural and industrial productivity, by the year 2,000 by successfully implementing its modernization plan. Considerable difficulties will be encountered in achieving this goal, but Japan will stint no cooperation in all aspects, including the funding, technical and managerial fields.

In the past 10 years, the number of people taking part in personnel exchanges has been boosted from 9,000 at the time of normalization to 130,000 at present. In the fields of trade and commerce, the volume of trade has increased from \$1.1 billion at the time of normalization to more than \$10 billion today.



Inasmuch as China seeks to consolidate her internal system and take concrete measures for modernization while looking forward to the year 2000 on the basis of the foundations built in the past 10 years, I hope this endeavor will succeed without fail. I believe that to make the Sino-Japanese ties still closer through cooperation in China's modernization will not only accord with the common interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples but also contribute to the peace and prosperity of Asia and the world.

[Obama] As regards economic exchanges, these have followed a rather trial and error process. Mr Ogawa, what is your opinion of this, as seen from your point of view as former ambassador?

[Ogawa] Since China is such a big country with so large a population and has little experience in dealing with the world economy, there have been many trials and errors. As a consequence, China cancelled some plant contracts and suspended some construction projects, to the dismay of the Japanese officials concerned. However, in my view, the trial-and-error process was unavoidable. Japan should look on the process with compassion. I think that, in the future, Japan should take the course of boldly providing aid where China is really in need of Japanese cooperation. Too many misgivings will not be good for cooperation.

[Suzuki] Mr Ogawa, China has a population of over 1 billion, her territory is vast, and she is rich in natural resources. She has various favorable conditions for developing these resources and for building industries and stabilizing the people's livelihood. However, as you have just pointed out, this is a Herculean task. In cooperating in this task, Japan has so far resorted mainly to yen credits and government-to-government trade and technical cooperation through the Export-Import Bank. I think Japan should continue this kind of direct government-to-government cooperation through dialogues between the two countries.

Nevertheless, inasmuch as China plans to carry out this Herculean task by mobilizing people in all walks of life, I think private-level cooperation will become important. I expect private-level cooperation will gain a relatively greater weight. In this sense, China should create conditions favorable to Japanese investments, joint ventures, and technical cooperation. In this connection, the question of signing an investment protection treaty is under discussion between the two countries. Also under discussion is the question of signing a tax treaty. I think it is incumbent upon the two governments from now on to create an environment which will enable private businessmen in the two countries to have genuine trust in each other and cooperate without anxiety.

[Obama] I understand you are going to visit the Baoshan steel complex.

[Suzuki] That is right. I hear that China has a plan to further expand that steel mill. I would like to see how the present project is progressing.

[Obama] I think there is also a question of personnel exchanges.

[Suzuki] Mr Ogawa, many Chinese students are in Japan. In addition, cultural and various other delegations visit Japan from China. In this connection, a proposal for building a Japan-China hall has been brought to the fore with a view to providing living accommodations to Chinese students and others. I plan to tell the Chinese side when I get there that the move for this hall is mounting and that the Japanese Government intends to support the move as much as possible so that the plan can materialize. Japanese businessmen and dietmen are busy trying to put this plan into practice. I think that the plan will be put into effect as soon as possible so the hall will become a stronghold for exchanges.

[Obama] I think there are many problems to tackle in the future to promote personnel and cultural exchanges. Mr Prime Minister, when you visit China this time, you plan to deliver a lecture to ordinary Chinese people, don't you?

[Suzuki] Yes, I am scheduled to deliver a 30- to 40-minute lecture. In addition, I will also have a press conference for Japanese and foreign reporters. I want to take that opportunity to tell them frankly what ideas Japan has, what kind of cooperation Japan can provide for the future of China, so that they can understand us in these respects.

[Obama] When we look at the way China is handling international politics, China looks like quite an old hand in some respects. Recently, I hear, there has been a move to restore her relations with the Soviet Union. What is your opinion of this, Mr Prime Minister?

[Suzuki] In his political report to the recent party congress, General Secretary Hu Yaobang touched upon the question of improving Sino-Soviet relations or of repairing them. He seems to have laid down many conditions for this. He proposed that if the Soviet Union settles this or that problem in good faith and demonstrates its sincerity in deed, China will improve her relations with the Soviet Union. Included in these conditions is the demand that the Soviet Union reduce the 50 or more divisions of Soviet troops presently deployed along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia to 21 or 22 divisions, the same level which existed in the Khrushchev era. Another condition involves the question of what to do about Soviet support to Vietnam, as well as the question of Soviet military bases in Danang, Cam Ranh Bay, and other places. Another condition involves what the Soviet Union will do about the present state of Afghanistan.

However, in my opinion at any rate, this move seems to be a manifestation of China's intention to cope with international diplomacy from a broad, flexible point of view. At any rate, this is an important issue on which I would like to hear the Chinese leader's views directly. Since this issue will have a great impact on the peace and security of Asia and the future international situation as a whole, I want to hear directly from the Chinese leaders about whether or not there is a change in China's policy toward the Soviet Union.

[Obama] If there is a major change in Sino-Soviet relations, it is bound to have a considerable impact on Japan. Aside from Sino-Japanese relations, let us now turn our diplomatic eyes to Asia as a whole. What is your opinion of Japan's relations with Asian countries?

[Suzuki] In considering Japan's Asian policy, I think it is very important that Sino-Japanese relations are founded on an unshakable relationship of trust and cooperation. Japan has continued various forms of support for and cooperation with ASEAN. How China will deal with ASEAN and how she will work hand in hand with ASEAN in handling the Vietnam and Kampuchean questions will have a profound effect on the peace and security of Asia as a whole in the future.

Recently, President Kim Il-song visited China. Peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula are very important for peace in Asia. In this sense, the fact that President Kim Il-song visited China immediately after the CPC congress to hold talks with the Chinese leaders is bound to have an impact on the future of Asia. Therefore, I would like to have an in-depth exchange of views from a lofty standpoint with Chinese leaders on this subject also.

Since Japan is part of Asia, I think it very important in the interest of peace in Asia for Japan to step up exchanges with Asian countries, such as China, ASEAN, and South Korea and to build friendships with them truly on the people's level.

[Obama] Mr Prime Minister, do you have any plans to make a trip abroad before the end of the year and after your return from China, even though you will be very busy with the LDP presidential election and so forth?

[Suzuki] No, I do not have any.

PRIME MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

## Departure Reported

OW260436 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 26, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki left for Beijing at 11 a.m. Sunday on a six-day official visit to China to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. He is scheduled to have the first round of talks with his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang in the evening. The second round of Suzuki-Zhao talks is set for Monday morning. Suzuki was accompanied by his wife, Sachi, and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi.

## Arrival in Beijing 26 Sep

OW260648 Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept 26, KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived here at 2:25 pm (3:25 pm Japan time) Sunday for a six-day official visit to China to review the first decade since the restoration of bilateral diplomatic relations in September 1972. This is the first trip to China by a top Japanese Government official since the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Suzuki's mentor, visited Beijing in late 1979. Suzuki and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will hold the first of their scheduled two rounds of talks beginning at 4:45 pm at the Great Hall of the People here.

Suzuki and his party were met at the airport by Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Chinese officials as well as Japanese children waving flags. Suzuki was immediately whisked to the state guest house in a limousine. He was due to attend a welcoming ceremony at the Great Hall of the People and later to hold his first round of talks with Premier Zhao.

## Miyazawa Hails Talks

OW270901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 27, KYODO -- Japan's chief government spokesman Monday hailed the outcome of a Sino-Japanese summit in Beijing, saying it was significant for progress in bilateral relations toward the 21st century. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters relations between the two countries have developed smoothly since they normalized their diplomatic ties 10 years ago. Two rounds of talks between Japanese and Chinese Prime Ministers Zenko Suzuki and Zhao Ziyang have opened up a new, significant prospect for further relations between the two countries, Miyazawa said. Suzuki went to China Sunday for a six-day official visit to mark the 10th anniversary of diplomatic normalizations.

RIGHTISTS ARRESTED FOR PROTESTING SUZUKI PRC TRIP

OW260919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 26, KYODO -- Police Sunday arrested 64 rightists for obstructing police [on] duty and road traffic during their demonstrations against Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China. Police said 42 rightist organizations mobilized about 400 men and 60 campaign cars in Tokyo streets in noisy marches against Suzuki's visit which started Sunday. About eight cars blocked a street in Shibuya, temporarily stopping traffic.

KIM IL-SONG, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO PRC

## Return to Beijing

SK242250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned to Beijing this afternoon by special train after winding up his local tour of China.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, returned together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Returning in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

Also arriving in Beijing in company were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met at Beijing railway station by officials of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing and their families.

## 24 Sep Talks With Hu Yaobang

SK242252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again on September 24 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

## PRC-CPC Gift Presentation

SK242257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 24 received in Beijing a gift presented in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the gift prepared by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council by Zhang Longhai, chief of protocol of the PRC Foreign Ministry. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for their gift.

Farewell Banquet 24 Sep

SK250923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing upon the conclusion of his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. The national flags of our country and the People's Republic of China were hanging side by side on the wall of the banquet hall.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Hao Yilin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Office of the party Central Committee; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Mao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and minister of textile industry; Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, state councillor and minister of national defense; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and state councillor; Comrade Liu Lantao, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, leading personages of the CPC Central Committee and ministries and committees of the PRC State Council, leading personnel of various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, former CPV leading members, representatives of former CPV heroes and leading personnel of the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Also invited there was Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.



Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China. Also present were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Then Comrade Hu Yaobang made a speech.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments from beginning to end.

#### Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK250934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged this evening at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing upon the conclusion of his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. Follows the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, respected comrades leading cadres of the Chinese party and government, comrades and friends:

Our visit to China which has received particular attention and cordial hospitality from the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and all the Chinese people is coming to a successful end.

Allow me, first of all, to express deep thanks to respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other leading cadres of the Chinese party and government for their presence at this humble banquet we have arranged.

Every day we have spent together with intimate comrades-in-arms during our visit to China has been a very meaningful day which has brilliantly adorned Korea-China friendship and further deepened militant friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the two countries.

Of particular importance are our official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and a number of our talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. At the talks and conversations we have widely discussed the problems of common concern including those of further strengthening the bonds of traditional Korea-China friendship and reached a complete consensus of views on all problems discussed.

During our visits to Beijing, Chengdu and Xian, we have had the pleasure of seeing the new changes that have taken place in the ideological and spiritual features of the Chinese people and in all domains of socialist economic construction since the third plenary meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We have also had emotional meetings with the fraternal Chinese people and talked about many laudable deeds recorded in the history of Korea-China friendship.

Everywhere we went the fraternal Chinese people cordially received us and warmly welcomed us as if they were meeting their own blood relatives after a long separation.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping were kind enough to accompany us and deepen our friendship by taking much time off from their very much schedules to implement the decisions of the party congress.

On this joyous occasion overflowing with the feelings of militant fraternity and friendship, I would like to express deep thanks once more to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people for their hearty and cordial hospitality accorded us during our visit.

On our current visit to your country at this important historic moment in the development of the Chinese revolution, we have witnessed the great changes in China and her people's creative activities and learned a great deal from them.

We have clearly seen a victorious future of China in the vivacious looks of the people of all her nationalities who have risen in the struggle to accelerate socialist modernization with a great hope and firm confidence, closely rallied around the Communist Party of China.

Our people regard the struggle of the Chinese people as their own, actively support it and sincerely wish that all work in China will be successful.

I firmly believe that the industrious and talented Chinese people will certainly achieve a brilliant success in the struggle to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the 12th national congress of the party.

Comrades and friends, we are very much satisfied with the results of our current visit to China, which are excellent in all respects. These results will be a powerful encouragement and impetus to the revolutionary struggle and construction work in Korea and China and display a great vitality in accomplishing their people's common cause of anti-imperialism.

Our party and our people will bring to fuller bloom Korea-China friendship which has been strengthened through our meeting with the Chinese brothers this time and actively strive to expand and advance the cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new higher stage in all fields of politics, economy and culture. Back home, we will convey to all our party membership and people the fraternal greetings from the members of the Communist Party and people of China and tell them about everything we have witnessed and felt here.

Firmly believing that this visit to China will be a historic occasion in bringing friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples to a new higher stage, I propose to a toast, to lasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the strengthening and development of the Communist Party of China and the prosperity of the People's Republic of China, to solidarity among the world peace-loving people, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, to the health of comrades cadres of the Chinese party and government, to the health of comrades and friends present here.



## Hu Yaobang Banquet Speech

For text of CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang's speech at 24 September Beijing banquet hosted by Kim Il-song, see the Northeast Asia section of the 27 September China DAILY REPORT.

## Kim's 26 Sep Departure

SK260406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Beijing on September 25 by special train after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Leaving together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members.

Also leaving to accompany the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Beijing to the border city of Dandong were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC, also left Beijing.

With regret at parting, Beijing citizens enthusiastically saw off the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was leaving after recording another shining chapter in the annals of the Korean-China friendship by deepening the militant friendship and fraternity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and demonstrating to the whole world the might of the indestructible friendship and unity between the two peoples.

The flags of Korea and China, red flags and colorful buntings were flying over the Tiananmen Square and streets and working people in all walks of life and youth and students turned out to the streets leading from the guest house to the railway station. The Beijing railway station plaza and compound were pervaded with a warm farewell atmosphere to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They were crowded with working people, youth and students and lovely children carrying the flags of Korea and China, bunches of flowers, colored ribbons, balloons, flower fans and hand drums with beads in their hands, who were singing songs and performing dances amid the beating of drums and gongs, filled with the sentiments of boundless respect and reverence for respected Comrade Kim Il-song and warm friendly sentiments toward our people. Fluttering on the flagpoles of the railway station plaza were the flags of our country and the People's Republic of China symbolizing the everlasting Korea-China friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at Beijing railway station amid the playing of the welcome music. That moment the stormy cheers of "Farewell, farewell", "Warm farewell" and "Warm farewell to President Kim Il-song" burst forth and waves of flowers rolled in.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied from the guest house to the railway station by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Huang Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister; Comrade Jiao Ruoyu, member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC and governor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Present at the Beijing railway station compound to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council; Comrade Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, state councillor and minister of national defense; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and state councillor; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and leading personnel of the party and government bodies and army. Officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Beijing were also present.

A grand farewell function was held at the station compound for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China were played. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When the farewell function was over, the cheers again burst forth. Amid the growing farewell atmosphere the crowds warmly greeted the success of the official state visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China, which marked an epochal occasion in bringing the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples to a higher stage and will greatly contribute to more powerfully expediting the revolution and construction in the two countries and to consolidating peace in Asia and the world. A Young Pioneer presented a bunch of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang and warmly hugged them. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song got into the train, waving to the cheering crowds. The special train left Beijing railway station at 01:05 in the afternoon (Pyongyang time) amid the rising cheers of wellwishers and rolling waves of flowers.

#### Thanks Chinese Leaders

SK261545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks on September 26 to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, upon passing through Dandong, the border city of China, after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

We are greatly pleased with the fact that our visit to China this time was very successfully conducted amid the sincere hospitality of the Communist Party of China and the government of the People's Republic of China, particularly amid the personal, special care of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Passing through your border city of Dandong linking Korea and China, I extend warm thanks from the bottom of my heart to you and through you to the Communist Party and the Government of China and the entire Chinese people.

Our visit to China this time marked an epochal occasion in strengthening and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has been tested and consolidated through all the vicissitudes of history.

Believing that the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further expand and develop in the future in all domains, I warmly hope that under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China the fraternal Chinese people will convert China into a modern and highly civilized socialist power in a brief period through vigorous endeavours to implement the decisions of the 12th national congress of the party.

#### Stops Over in Dandong

SK261557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Dandong, September 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this morning passed through Dandong, the border city of China, on his way home after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Working people and school youth and children of Dandong warmly saw off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who was returning home after his official state visit to the PRC. A large number of people in their holiday best turned out to Dandong railway station with the flags of Korea and China, bunches of flowers, garlands, fans, coloured ribbons and balloons in their hands. The flags of Korea and China were hanging side by side in the railway station compound.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into Dandong railway station, the well-wishers raised enthusiastic cheers with warm friendly sentiments. The great leader alighted from the train and waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowd. Children presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted at the railway station by leading personnel of party and government organs and army units in Liaoning Province and Dandong who came out to see him off.

After a brief rest in the reception room, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged farewells with Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, who had accompanied him from Beijing to Dandong; and leading personnel of the party and government organs and army units of the Liaoning Province and Dandong city.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started to leave, the railway station compound resounded with the cheers of "Farewell, farewell," "Warm farewell," "Warm farewell to President Kim Il-song" raised by the crowd waving bunches of flowers and colored ribbons above their heads. The crowd enthusiastically saw off with unbounded respect and reverence the great leader who paid an official state visit to the People's Republic of China, powerfully demonstrating the indestructible friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China and making a great contribution to consolidating and developing it onto a new higher stage.

#### Returns to Pyongyang

SK261640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned to Pyongyang on September 26 by special train after successfully concluding his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Returning together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister.

Also returning home, accompanying him were Comrades Hyon Chun-kuk and Yi Chan-son, members and vice-directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. He was also accompanied by Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China this time is an historic event which has strengthened and developed onto a higher stage the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the great tradition of the Korea-China friendship many years ago with the party and state leaders of China through his deep intimacy with them and has defended and developed it. This time he visited China again and turned a new chapter in the history of the Korea-China friendship by further deepening the close relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China who are struggling and advancing together, helping and supporting each other.

Through his visit to China this time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made great contribution to accelerating the revolution and construction in Korea and China, the strong bastions of socialism in the East, consolidating peace in Asia and the world and strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist independent forces.

The entire people of the country meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was returning home after successfully winding up his visit, accorded an unprecedentedly cordial hospitality and warm welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm by the party and state leaders of China and the fraternal Chinese people in the whole period of his visit, were filled with unbounded joy and emotion and high pride and the whole city of Pyongyang was in a warm welcome atmosphere.

Set up at the railway station plaza was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen there were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" and streamers reading "We extend the highest glory to the great leader returning home from his successful visit to China" and "We warmly greet the success of the great leader's visit to China."

Present at the railway station compound to greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-nim and Choe Yong-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Chon Pyong-ho, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Choe Chae-u, Kim Tu-nam, Chong Kyong-hui, Yi Kun-mok, Cho Se-ung and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang, department directors of the party Central Committee, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, commanders of the different arms and services and generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of working peoples organisations and scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and press organs.

Also present there was Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, now staying in the homeland. Also on hand were He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang, and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings with the leading cadres of the party and state and officials of the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang who turned out to meet him. Children's Union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the railway station plaza, the welcomers who were crowding there burst into the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" overwhelmed with unbounded emotion and joy.

The welcomers were filled with a determination to struggle more stoutly to accelerate the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche, bring the Korea-China friendship with a long historical tradition into full bloom generation after generation and strengthen the unity with the revolutionary people of the world under the leadership of the party, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.



S. KOREAN FISHERMEN SEIZED 13 JULY TO BE RELEASED

SK270017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) -- KCNA has been authorized to report the following: On 13 July 1982, a naval patrol boat of the KPA Navy checked an unidentified boat which intruded illegally into a spot in latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes north and longitude 132 degrees 50 minutes east in the economic waters of our side in the East Sea.

According to investigations conducted by the relevant institutions, the unidentified boat checked by us is a South Korean fishing boat, Masan-ho No 5, registered in Sokcho harbor, South Korea, and the 35 people aboard are crewmen of this boat.

The Masan-ho No 5 left Sokcho harbor at around noon of 18 June 1982 and was fishing for squid in the South Sea centering around Cheju straits from 20 June.

Finding no fish in the South Sea, the boat began to move to the East Sea on 6 July, continuing to move up to waters in latitude 38 degrees 30 minutes north. Unable to find fish in these waters either, contrary to expectation, the boat moved northward in pursuit of fish on 12 July and at around 1130 on 13 July came to intrude deep into the economic waters of our side in latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes and longitude 132 degrees 50 minutes.

The crewmen of this boat frankly admitted to their crime of intruding deep into the economic waters of our side in the East Sea and illegally fishing there.

Despite the fact that the Masan-ho No 5 illegally intruded into the waters controlled by us, we have decided -- starting from a humane and compatriotic stand -- to treat them magnanimously instead of punishing them, as they are poor South Korean fishermen who came into our waters in pursuit of a school of fish rather than for other, impure, objectives.

The South Korean fishermen spent pleasant and happy days here, enjoying the warm compatriotic hospitality of our people while staying in the northern half of the republic. While witnessing and experiencing the true superiority of chuche socialism provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation -- and brightened by our glorious party, the South Korean fishermen toured many cities and rural communities such as Pyongyang in the northern half of the republic, and enjoyed sightseeing in famous places such as Mt Mohyang and Mt Kumgang. Those who had diseases recovered completely from their sicknesses after receiving the benefit of gratuitous medical treatment at special medical clinics equipped with modern facilities.

Thanks to our side's compatriotic measures, the boat and fishing tools of the South Korean fishermen have been mended or repaired. The crewmen of the Masan-ho No 5 have truly been moved by our sincere compatriotic hospitality and measures, and are grateful for them.

As a reflection of the noble aspiration of all compatriots in the north and south to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by achieving national unity under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and out of a feeling of consanguinity, we will send the crewmen of the Masan-ho No 5 to their homes in South Korea as soon as possible so that they can be reunited with their families.

[Signed] 26 September 1982, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES SOUTH'S PEACE STATEMENT

SK250522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique in a "statement" made public on September 21 through the "Foreign Ministry spokesman" ranted that they "are determined" to "prevent the recurrence of war" and achieve "peace" in the Korean Peninsula and they urge the international community to work for the creation of a climate for a "peaceful settlement" of the Korean question. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary titled "Dastardly Peace Psalm of Warliker."

The commentary says that this is one more ruse designed to conceal their crime in disturbing peace and heightening the tensions by kicking up a war racket together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

No one will be fooled by such shameful jargon and cheap trick of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, it says, and continues:

Now the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, still entrenched in South Korea, are plotting to unleash another war of aggression.

In compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the powder magazine of South Korea is filled with quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea are reorganized and large-scale attack operation exercises simulating an all-out armed invasion upon the DPRK are going on.

Amid the loud cry for "destroy-communism" the combat power of the puppet army 700,000 strong is rapidly beefed up, the militarization of economy hastened and munitions factories, strategic roads, harbours and airfields built or reconstructed on an expansion basis in various parts.

A vicious war maniac who is whetting his dagger with a wicked design to slay fellow countrymen in league with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the chieftain of aggression and war, while begging for their presence in South Korea, shamelessly ranted about preventing war and achieving peace. This is an intolerable insult to and mockery of the world's progressive people who love justice and peace.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique think nothing of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. They are interested only in faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of new war preparations, their Korean strategy.

In raising a hue and cry as if they were concerned for peace, the puppet clique seek to cover their true colors as despicable traitors, war maniacs who are going against the desire of the Korean people for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and are playing up to the new aggressive war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists on the one hand, and to deceive public opinion at home and abroad on the other, to deliver themselves from international isolation. This is the last-ditch efforts.

Before talking about "peace" the Chon Tu-hwan group should take steps for the withdrawal of the U. S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, give up the reckless war provocation manoeuvres and step down from power at once.

#### KCNA REPORTS HARVEST OF RICH RICE CROP

SK241022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA) -- Korea has again brought about a rich rice crop by successfully surmounting the unfavorable weather of severe drought through a scientific and technical farming as required by the chuche method of farming.

Rice harvest is at its height now. It is carried out on thousands of hectares every day in South Hwanghae Province, a granary. Many cooperative farms in the province confidently foresee an average of 9-10 tons or more per hectare in rice harvest. The number of the ears per pyong is 190-200 more than last year and the number of the grains of each ear 3-4 more.

Cooperative farms in other provinces such as South and North Pyongan and Kangwon Provinces are carrying on rice harvest at tremendous speed by concentrating machines and manpower on it. Cooperative farms are hastening thrashing along with harvesting.



LIST OF TEXTBOOK CORRECTIONS CONVEYED TO JAPAN

SK270745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sep 27 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Monday conveyed to the Japanese Embassy a list of 39 items which it wants to be corrected in the Japanese history textbooks accused of downplaying Japan's colonial atrocities inflicted on Koreans, a ministry spokesman said. In conveying the list to Toshio Goto, minister at the Japanese Embassy, the spokesman said, Director-General of the Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau Choe Tong-chin called for the correction "at the earliest possible date" of the obvious distortions of historical facts relating to Japan's colonial occupation of Korea (1910-1945). The items pertaining to this period included Japan's colonial invasion of Korea and the assassination in 1909 of Hirobumi Ito, a ranking Japanese official, by a Korean patriot, An Chung-kum. Choe suggested that a Korean-Japanese joint research committee be formed for the correction of the items relating to the other period. The 39 items cover both ancient and modern history of Korean-Japanese relations.

Choe also demanded an "appropriate" rectification of the descriptions of post-World War Two Korean-Japanese relations in Japanese history textbooks, saying that those descriptions are feared to damage the friendly relations between the two Asian neighbors.

The Japanese envoy was quoted as saying that the Japanese Government is holding consultations in line with its commitment to correct the erroneous parts in Japanese history textbooks. He also told Choe that he would transmit the Korean Government's list, adding that he also noted Seoul's concern about the description of post-war relations.

In another move, a five-member Korean parliamentary delegation will leave for Tokyo Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Korean-Japanese Joint Parliamentary Committee on Textbook Affair in Tokyo Thursday.

LEADER OF 1980 KWANGJU DEMONSTRATIONS SENTENCED

SK270938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Kwangju, Korea, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- District court here Monday sentenced an alleged leader of the 1980 demonstrations to five years in prison on charges of violating martial law and plotting to topple the government. Pak Kwan-hyon, 30, a former president of the Chonnam University Student Union, was indicted in April this year on charges of leading anti-government campus demonstrations from April to May in 1980, which allegedly triggered the turmoil in this provincial capital, some 260 kilometers south of Seoul. The prosecution had demanded a sentence of 10 years for Pak.

The court also sentenced Chonnam University graduate Sin Yong-il, 23, to two and a half years in prison plus another two and a half years suspension of civil rights on charges of violating the national security law and laws concerning assemblies and demonstrations. Sin was arrested for distributing anti-government hand bills on Sept 22, 1981, in front of the student union building at Chonnam University, and for leading a demonstration.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

BK250658 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Sep (SPK) -- The Council of State of the PRK met in an ordinary session in Phnom Penh on 21 September in the presence of Chairman Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The Council of State adopted a decree on the conferment of medals and the creation of honorary titles of the republic and discussed other problems.

DECREES ON PROPERTY, CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS SIGNED

BK260702 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1519 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, signed two decrees to promulgate and put into effect laws passed by the Third Session of the First National Assembly. These laws deal with the protection of state property and investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens.

BATTANGBANG DEPUTIES INFORM PEOPLE OF NEW LAWS

BK270756 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) -- Recently deputies of the National Assembly from Battambang Province, led by Kong Srung, vice chairman of the Battambang People's Revolutionary Committee, visited people in three communes of Moug Russei District, Battambang Province, about 300 km northwest of the capital.

Kong Srung informed the people of the success of the third session of the National Assembly's first term and of the law on protection of state property, the law on investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and complaints filed by citizens and laws already adopted by the first session.

He praised the great successes in all fields scored by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP and with the aid and support of fraternal socialist countries and progressive people in the world, particularly Vietnam and the USSR. He emphasized that all these successes confirm the confidence of the people in the just leadership of the KPRP and the international and national solidarity of the people in the defense and reconstruction of the country.

KPRAF ACTIONS AGAINST POL POT REMNANTS NOTED

BK240924 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Sep 82

["Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpt] It is widely known that the Kampuchean people will never forget the heart-rending tragedy which took place over 3 years ago because there was not a single family which did not lose at least one of its members under the genocidal Pol Pot regime. At present, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and ASEAN countries have frantically established the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a maneuver to continue sabotaging the peaceful life of our people and to maintain the genocidal Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

In order to display their power during the 37th UN General Assembly Session, the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann Sereika elements, with the support and assistance of the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionary ruling circles, have crossed the border and come through the jungle to intensify their subversive and sabotage activities against the lives and property of the people in a number of areas along the border, particularly under the cover of Thai aircraft, armed boats and artillery pieces.

In the past week, Thai L-19's and helicopters violated our airspace during three reconnaissance flights 1 to 3 km into our territory over the areas of Preah Vihear and Kamrieng and Hill 343 of Koh Kong Province. At sea, Thai armed boats made 279 intrusions into our territorial waters. On 13 September a Thai armed ship which trespassed into our territorial waters was immediately chased back by our territorial waters defense forces. Along the border they fired 105-mm artillery pieces and 100-mm mortars on 70 occasions 5 to 10 km deep into the areas around the Preah Vihear temples and north of Trapeang Kol, including 29 times against Anlung Veng, Thmar Puck, Romeas, Kamrieng, Pailin and Samlot; 22 times against the sector west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province; and 13 times at Hills 343, 199, 172 and 309 in Koh Kong Province. At the same time groups of bandits inside our territory continued to loot our people's rice. However, each of them was duly punished by our armed forces, militia and people.

Constantly vigilant, our armed forces launched timely counterattacks against the adventurous infiltration attempts by the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann Sereika elements. They succeeded in firmly protecting every square inch of our territory in the border region and in ensuring security for our people's peaceful existence. On 11 September a group of Pol Pot remnants sneaked into the area north of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, but was intercepted by the 13th Battalion of Brigade "Khar," which killed three enemy soldiers and seized 2 AK's, 2 sticks of TNT, 61 detonators and 20 kg of rice. On 14 September, at a point 5 km west of Smat Deng, another group of Pol Pot elements, attempting to plant mines and gather information about the emplacement of our armed forces along the border, was intercepted by our vigilant combatants, who killed two of them on the spot and seized 2 AK's, 100 meters of mine detonating cable and 15 mines. On the same day a group of Pol Pot remnants attempted to destroy a stretch of Route 69, 10 km west of Anlung Veng. Thanks to their alertness on guard duty, our forces pounded the enemy saboteurs, killing three of them and seizing 30 kg of rice. Earlier, on 12 September, two groups of enemy soldiers who were planting mines along Route 58 in the Kamrieng area were intercepted. We killed four of them and seized 2 AK's and 11 mines. Some 15 km west of Choam Khsan, a group of enemy soldiers conducting activities in the sector was smashed by our border defense combatants, who killed three of them and seized two B-40's and a radio receiver.

Our regional forces, militia units and local people closely cooperated with each other in sweeping out the Pol Pot bandits who hide in the jungles and wait for a good opportunity to plunder our people's property. On 14 September a group of isolated Pol Pot bandits trying to loot our people's food and cattle was encircled by our regular and militia forces. One of them was killed, two others were captured and two AK's were seized. On 11 September, in the Phnum area west of Kampot city, six bandits who were looting our people's food were killed on the spot by militiamen in cooperation with regional forces. We seized 4 weapons and 40 kg of rice. In the same region, on 10 September, a group of Pol Pot soldiers tried to loot our people's rice but was intercepted by our militiamen, who killed two of them and seized two weapons before they could commit any crime.

#### KOMPONG SPEU EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW RICE STRAINS

BK181016 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Statement to station correspondent by the chief of Kompong Speu Province's agriculture service on planting techniques for and experiments with MTL-36 rice strain -- recorded]

[Summary] "There are many MTL rice strains. The MTL type comes from the IR-36 rice strain which we have received from Kompong Speu Province's sister province of Cuu Long. Hundreds

and thousands of tons of IR-36 rice have also been supplied by other socialist friends and international organizations. The Council of Ministers decided to send them to our Kompong Speu Province for experimentation.

"Findings at each planting site show that the long-grained IR-36 strain yields 3 to 6 tons of good husked rice per hectare if the right amount of fertilizer is applied. As for the short-grained IR-36 strain, its yield is classified by the Central Agriculture Service as too low, as it produces husked rice of lower quality. Still, many peasants continue to place high faith in this type of rice because it used to yield 2 to 5 tons per hectare."

Cuu Long Province's agriculture service has given Kompong Speu six new rice strains, namely MTL-36, MTL-30, MTL-43, MN-6-A, MN-8-A, and (IR-Kaizen), which are crosses of IR-36. Kompong Speu Province has experimented with planting these six strains and has harvested the MTL-36 and MTL-30, which yielded 7-8 tons per hectare and 5-6 tons per hectare respectively. "The rest are still under experimentation. There are indications that the (IR-Kaizen) strain will grow and yield even better than MTL-36."

Let me discuss the characteristics of these new rice strains. Their grains are long and planting methods are no different than those for the IR-36. Their stems are a little longer than the IR-36. The more fertilizer we use on them, the better they grow and yield. They do not lodge. The seedbed does not need to be fertile soil, so the sandy soil of Kompong Speu Province suits this purpose well. The bed should be slightly waterlogged and the seeds should be completely dried. If they are newly harvested, they should be preserved for at least 1 month before sowing. Soak and incubate them for 24 hours, then give them another 24 hours for germination. Ten ares or 1,000 square meters of seedbed can accommodate 60 to 70 kg of germinated seeds. This will be enough for 70 ares to 1 hectare of land. As I said, the planting methods are similar to those used for the IR-36 strain.

#### BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

BK241545 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Sep (SPK) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Tsvetan Nikolov, alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee External Relations Committee, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 23 September, at the end of its 4-day visit.

It was seen off by Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Sok Sen, representative of the party Central Committee External Relations Committee; and other personalities. Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the Bulgarian delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. It also held talks with Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission.

The delegation visited the national museum, the Russei Kev textile factory, Orphanage No 1, the Tuol Sleng high school-prison and the mass grave at Choek Ek, Kandal Province.

VODK HITS SRV DISREGARD OF UN VOTES ON KAMPUCHEA

BK250929 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "In Its Current Fourth Discussion of the Kampuchean Issue, the UN General Assembly Should Take Measures To Pressure Vietnam Into Immediately and Unconditionally Withdrawing All Its Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea in Accordance With the Resolutions of the Previous Three UN General Assembly Sessions, and Should Not Allow Vietnam To Sidetrack and Temporize Any Further"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly first discussed the problem of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea in 1979. After holding thorough discussions for several days, the 1979 34th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from outside interference. Subsequently, in 1980 and 1981, the 35th and 36th UN General Assembly Sessions discussed the Kampuchean issue for the second and third times respectively and adopted resolutions again requesting the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The 1982 37th UN General Assembly has now begun and will soon hold discussions on the Kampuchean issue for the fourth time.

Three years have elapsed since the UN General Assembly adopted its first resolution on Kampuchea. However, this first resolution has remained on paper only. Not even the smallest part of this resolution or of the second and third resolutions in 1980 and 1981 has been implemented. This is because Vietnam has refused to respect and implement these resolutions. On the contrary, it has rejected and castigated all these resolutions and obstinately and barbarously carried on its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. In particular, before the opening of the 37th UN General Assembly, aside from preparing maneuvers to fool world public opinion in order to lure and make others accept Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli, the Vietnamese Hanoi clique has sent tens of thousands of new troops to the Kampuchean battlefields, received a large quantity of weapons, artillery pieces and tanks from its Soviet boss, deployed troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border and prepared networks of air-defense trenches, airfields and helicopter pads along the western border of Kampuchea in order to expand its war of aggression against Kampuchea, put pressure on the Thai border and pose a greater threat to peace and security in this region. All of this clearly shows that Vietnam is not preparing to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly in its previous three sessions. On the contrary, Vietnam has made preparations for an advance.

In the face of Vietnamese obstinacy in refusing to respect and implement the UN resolutions of the past 3 years, can peace- and justice-loving countries which uphold the UN Charter in this region and elsewhere throughout the world stand idly by? We are convinced that at the current UN General Assembly, the countries which cherish peace, justice, norms governing international relations and the UN Charter in this region and throughout the world, particularly those countries which voted for the past resolutions demanding Vietnamese withdrawal, will jointly raise their voices in condemnation of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, denounce the Vietnamese aggressors who have obstinately and grossly trampled upon the resolutions adopted previously by the UN General Assembly by refusing to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and jointly demand and pressure Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from outside interference by allowing them to choose their own political system through a free election under UN supervision.

Only through Vietnamese withdrawal and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination can the Kampuchean problem be solved comprehensively and permanently and can Kampuchea again enjoy peace and security and restore its independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned state, thereby contributing to defending peace and security in the whole of Southeast Asia and peace in the world.



PHOUN SIPASEUT LETTER TO ASEAN MINISTERS HAILED

BK260917 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Unattributed article: "The Three Indochinese Countries Always Have Good Intentions Toward ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] On 15 September 1982, on behalf of the foreign ministers of the LPDR, the SRV and the PRK, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the LPDR, sent a letter to the ASEAN foreign ministers in the hope of boosting conciliation and resolving problems in this part of the world so as to create an atmosphere of peace and stability.

In his letter, Phoun Sipaseut indicated that China's policy of expansionism and hegemony is the major threat to tranquillity in the three Indochinese countries, and at the same time the major threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The situation in this region over the past 3 years shows the Beijing ruling clique's hostile intentions against the people in the three Indochinese countries. It has created disturbances in this region and is striving openly to oppose dialogue and conciliation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. It is resorting to military means -- through the Pol Pot clique -- to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. On the Chinese border, the Beijing ruling clique is mustering a large number of its troops to constantly threaten the SRV and the LPDR. It is fostering Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean reactionaries to carry out interventionist and subversive activities against the legal governments of the three Indochinese countries, thereby creating a tense situation in Southeast Asia.

Phoun Sipaseut, in his letter, raised a point to ponder concerning the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The objective of the three Indochinese countries with regard to the presence of Vietnamese troops is to check the Chinese threat. As for the ASEAN countries, they have only asked for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Yet, the ASEAN countries do not appreciate the security interests of the Indochinese countries. However, the Indochinese countries are willing to respond to the ASEAN side's desire. Nevertheless, the security interests of Indochina must be respected, too -- that is, the Chinese threat must be removed.

Regarding problems with Thailand alone, based on the peace proposal advanced at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries on 7 July 1982, Phoun Sipaseut elaborated in his letter on the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border as follows:

The Thai side regards the presence of Vietnamese troops near the Kampuchean-Thai border as a threat to Thailand's security. Meanwhile, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos consider the use of Thai territory by China and the routed Pol Pot clique together with other reactionary Khmer forces opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people to be a threat to the security of the various Indochinese countries. As a matter of fact, the activities carried out by the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries from Thai territory have seriously threatened the security of Kampuchea, thus causing a continually explosive situation on the common border. In addition, the establishment of the so-called tripartite coalition government is aimed at increasing assistance for the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries to step up activities against the PRK. In giving such assistance and support, the various ASEAN countries will only go deeper on the path that runs counter to their objective of finding a political solution as declared by themselves. Such acts constitute interference in the internal affairs of sovereign and independent countries and a violation of the principles of the UN Charter and of the Nonaligned Movement.

For this reason, Phoun Sipaseut proposed in his letter to the ASEAN foreign ministers that a demilitarized zone be jointly set up along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Nevertheless, this proposal has been rejected by the Thai side.

However, Phoun Sipaseut reaffirmed and elaborated on the principles and methods for setting up a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. He called on the Thai side to implement the proposal on the setting up of the demilitarized zone in order to serve the two sides' mutual interests.

In his letter, Phoun Sipaseut also clearly elaborated on the proposal on an international conference on Southeast Asia put forth by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, aimed at easing tension in this part of the world.

The dispatch of Phoun Sipaseut's letter to the ASEAN foreign ministers shows the Indochinese countries' good intentions -- the Indochinese countries are always concerned with and seek to settle the tense situation in the region. The Indochinese countries are trying to make the ASEAN countries understand that the tense situation in the region is mainly caused by the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese leaders in collusion with the imperialists. This is to reach mutual understanding and practical cooperation in order to ensure genuine peace and stability in this region.

In his letter, Phoun Sipaseut also expressed pleasure at the great and common interests between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in the past -- that is, to safeguard peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Meanwhile, Phoun Sipaseut sincerely hoped that there will be more understanding for the Indochinese countries' proposal. He also called on the ASEAN countries to effectively implement this proposal.

#### SIANG PASASON SUPPORTS PRK'S 'JUST STANDPOINT'

BK241144 Vientiane KPL in English 0937 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL) -- The party organ, SIANG PASASON, today published a commentary supporting the stand-point and propositions of Kampuchea in view to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Referring to the Foreign Minister of Kampuchea Hun Sen's interview to SPK agency on last September 17, SIANG PASASON said: The firm policy of peace of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aiming to solve the Kampuchean problem was reaffirmed; and furthermore, on September 21st, the foreign minister of the PRK had sent a letter to the general secretary of the United Nations restating the just stand-point on the Kampuchean seat at the UN.

In his interview, the paper related, Foreign Minister Hun Sen, gave a clear recapitulation of the present situation in Kampuchea by saying: The situation in Kampuchea is now stabilized -- Kampucheans firmly follow the present government and actively participate in the national construction and defence, in which they have scored considerable successes in economic as well as in cultural fields, having thus improved step by step their standard of living.

The Government of the PRK now enjoys full support of the population of all strata including the misguided persons who one time had followed the rampant forces of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan. The presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, the paper says, does not threaten any third country. In this regard, Vietnam and Kampuchea, last July, jointly took the initiative to partially withdraw the Vietnamese forces in view to promote the normalisation of relations with Thailand.

On the creation of the so-called "tripartite coalition democratic government", SIANG PASASON qualified it as a perfidious maneuver of the Beijing reactionary circles and of imperialists who aim to create tension in Kampuchea, Indochina and other parts of Southeast Asia. The



Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's letter addressing to the general secretary of the UN and the chairman of the UN General Assembly vigorously denounced the so-called "Kampuchean Democratic Government", SIANG PASASON adds. The letter also protested against the presence of the author of the Kampuchean genocide at the UN, and requested the UN to hand over the representation right to the sole legal government of the PRK and asked the UN to admit the delegation of the PRK to attend the 37th UN General Assembly.

The letter, SIANG PASASON also added, on this occasion, also reaffirms the position of the PRK's Government issued at the Indochinese foreign ministers' [conference] (July 7, 1982) saying that the PRK at present will not ask for the UN seat and agree to temporarily let the seat [be] vacant under the condition that the UN expels bloody killers Pol Pot group out of its organisation. SIANG PASASON also disclosed that the letter finally declared that there is no Kampuchean problem and stressed that all the UN resolutions which are not acknowledged by the representative of the PRK are null and will only represent interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. SIANG PASASON also voiced that the world justic-loving (?people) should appreciate these constructive, logical and rational propositions. This proves once again the just and reasonable foreign policy of the PRK.

The Lao people, SIANG PASASON concludes, firmly support the propositions of the PRK and consider them as the most constructive, reasonable and rational. The Lao people also demand the UN to expell the criminal Pol Pot group out of its organisation and hand back the Kampuchean seat to the people of Kampuchea.

#### BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

##### Leaders Attend Banquet

BK251551 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On the evening of 22 September, a farewell banquet in honor of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation was held at the party and state central club at the end of its 3-day friendship visit to our bountry. Attending the banquet were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SPC; Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the SPC Standing Committee, and vice chairman of the Constitution Commission; Comrade Mrs Khampheng Boupha, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the SPC Standing Committee, and vice chairman of the Election Law and Decree Commission; Comrade Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the SPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Budget Commission; Comrade Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the Nationalities Committee; and Comrade Sisana Sisan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of culture. Attending the banquet on the Bulgarian side were Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman fo the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; members of the delegation; and the Bulgarian ambassador to Laos. A large number of Lao and foreign guests also attended the banquet.

During the banquet, the host and guest took turns expressing their views on strengthening and consolidating the time-honored fraternal friendship between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Bulgaria.

##### Further on Press Release

BK250917 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Press release issued 23 September in Vientiane on visit to Laos by Bulgarian National Assembly delegation]

[Text] At the invitation of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] of the LPDR, a delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Comrade Chairman Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo, paid an official friendly visit to the LPDR from 20 to 23 September 1982.

Comrade Stanko Todorov and his party were warmly welcomed by the SPC and Comrade President Souphanouvong. During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade Stanko Todorov paid courtesy calls on Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the LPDR, and Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. During the meeting, the hosts and guest held talks in an atmosphere of cordial friendship. The Bulgarian delegation also visited some economic establishments, cultural institutes and historical sites in Vientiane.

A delegation of the SPC and the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation met and held talks. The two sides informed each other of the situation in each country and discussed matters concerning the strengthening and development of the close relations and cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria and between the two parliaments. They also exchanged views on various international problems of mutual concern. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete unanimity on all issues.

Both sides expressed great satisfaction with the implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries and the extensive development of relations between Laos and Bulgaria, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to strive for the further development and deepening of the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the LPDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic so as to serve the interests of the Lao and Bulgarian peoples and of peace and socialism.

Concerning international issues, the two sides unanimously agreed: Current tension in the international situation is caused by the war policies pursued by the U.S. ruling circles which have stepped up their collusion with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces against peace, socialism, the Soviet Union and against the national liberation movement and progressive movements of various nations.

The two sides highly valued and completely supported the Soviet peace program and various peace initiatives put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev as well as the peace proposals put forth by various socialist countries at different conferences, which serve as a good basis for international detente, for halting the arms race and for disarmament, aimed at creating an atmosphere of understanding among countries for safeguarding peace and security in the world.

The Bulgarian side resolutely supported the proposal of the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982 with regard to meetings and discussions between Indochina and ASEAN, aimed at speedily turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The Lao side highly appreciated the correct and unswerving foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic, aimed at making the Balkan Peninsula a zone of good neighborliness, mutual understanding and cooperation and at turning it into a nuclear free zone.

The two sides solemnly condemned Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the violation of cease-fire agreements by the Israelis who are occupying west Beirut and cruelly massacring the Lebanese and Palestinian people. They demanded that Israel immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Beirut and Lebanon.

The two sides completely supported the proposal for peace in the Middle East put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on 15 September 1982 and the resolutions of the UN Security Council on a cease-fire and an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The two sides expressed their determination to do their best to contribute to strengthening the unity and strength of the socialist community. They totally supported various nations' struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the fine success of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation's first official friendly visit which constitutes an important factor for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria. Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, invited the SPC to send a Souphanouvong-led delegation to visit the Bulgarian People's Republic. Comrade Souphanouvong accepted the invitation with pleasure.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS BEIRUT MASSACRES

BK251352 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Statement of the LPDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 23 September]

[Text] On the night of 17 September and the morning of 18 September, the Israeli fascists and their henchmen inhumanely repressed and murdered several thousand innocent Palestinian people living in the Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut. Most of the victims were old people, women and children. It was a fascist and genocidal act against innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people, arrogantly challenging the conscience of mankind and inciting unparalleled worldwide indignation.

The Lao people of all tribes who faced numerous tragedies during the U.S. imperialist war of aggression are extremely indignant at the Hitlerite fascist act of the Israeli aggressors and their henchmen against the heroic Palestinian people. We strongly protest the criminal act of the aggressors. The LPDR Government resolutely denounces the genocidal act of the Israeli aggressors supported by the United States, and demands that they immediately and unconditionally cease their criminal acts and totally withdraw their troops from Lebanon and the territories of other Arab countries they have illegally occupied. The LPDR Government calls on the peoples and governments of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to promptly check the bloody hands of the Israeli fascist aggressors and to vigorously support the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Lao people and the LPDR Government always stand side by side with the heroic Palestinian people, and firmly believe that under the resolute and unyielding leadership of the PLO, the heroic Palestinian people, highly indignant at the enemies and further forging a spirit of resistance against the Israeli aggressors, will undoubtedly score complete victory in the struggle for their fundamental national rights in setting up an independent and sovereign state of Palestine on their native land.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES LAW ON ORGANIZATION

BK250542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Communique issued 22 September by the Office of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] The Office of the Council of Ministers, based on the various resolutions adopted at the National Congress of People's Representatives on 2 December 1975 and considering that the law on the Council of Ministers of the LPDR No 1/82/SPC was approved at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council on 20 July 1982, agreed on the following:

Article 1: This law concerning the Council of Ministers shall replace the law on the organization of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR No 100/SPC dated 30 July 1978.

Article 2: This law has been promulgated as of today.

Article 3: The Council of Ministers shall execute this law in accordance with its duties.

Sealed and signed: Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR; Vientiane, 22 September 1982

[Signed] Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, minister and chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers

U.S. STATEMENT ON FURTHER MILITARY AID CITED

BK260149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The United States will provide Thailand with an additional \$9.9 million (227.7 million baht) in military aid to promote modernisation of the Thai Armed Forces and to demonstrate "the strong security relationship" between the two countries, the U.S. Government said yesterday.

A State Department statement, issued by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, said the amount would raise to more than \$75 million the amount of guaranteed credits and grants Washington would provide Thailand this fiscal year under the foreign military sales programme, which provides military equipment to "friendly nations" on favourable terms. The statement was issued in Washington after a three-day visit by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who met with high-level officials. He arrived in the United States on Thursday.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the statement said, reaffirmed U.S. support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the question of Kampuchea. ASEAN backs the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the establishment of a neutral and independent government there. Shultz also reaffirmed to Sitthi, the statement said, the "clear U.S. Government commitment to the security of Thailand... and U.S. support for Thailand as the ASEAN frontline state."

INSTITUTE TESTS REMOTE-CONTROLLED MISSILES

BK270803 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 82 p 5

[By Thawon Thammachatwichit]

[Text] It pierced the sky with startling speed, while on the ground all eyes were fixed on its progress. The scene was the artillery range in Saraburi last Thursday. The object of attention -- the experimental rocket of the King Mongkut Institute of Technology [KMIT]. The successful testfiring of three KMIT missiles is part of the KMIT's rocket research programme, which is funded by the National Research Council in an attempt to develop the nation's first guided missile, said Engineer Dr Phirasak Worasuntharosot.

The missile, which is remote-controlled, is three inches in diameter and 1.20 metres long. It was launched from a lanky launch-pad and landed about five to seven kilometres away.

Dr. Phirasak said its initial speed was nearly 140 metres per second, and after one and a half seconds the missile broke the sound barrier, reaching a speed of over mach 1. The 10-kg missile, fueled by KMIT-formulated composite solid propellant, emits no smoke and has a price tag of 1,700-1,800 baht.

"This is a break-through in our missile programme because we are able to produce rockets which do not emit smoke, Dr Phirasak said. "Our missile was able to burn for five seconds as compared to the one-second combustion time of other similar missiles."

The vice rector of KMIT, Dr Koson Phetsuwan, reached by telephone on Friday, told the POST that more than 100 KMIT missiles have been test-fired and the institute is now beginning work on guided missiles. "We hope to have these missiles ready by the next fiscal year," he said. Both he and Dr Sitthichai Phokaiya-Udom are working on the missile's guidance system.

According to Dr Phirasak, a guided missile test-launch will be carried out next month. He said the guidance system features a special TV screen with two crossing hairlines with its target focused in the centre.

VNA STATEMENT WARNS COMPANIES ON PRC OIL CONTRACTS

OW251544 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 25 -- According to foreign sources the Chinese authorities have made contracts with foreign oil companies for the prospection and extraction of oil and gas in the eastern part of the Bac Bo (Tonkin) Gulf, and will conduct geological surveys around the Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare the following: The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, basing on valid historical and legal grounds, has many times affirmed its sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and the entire territorial waters and continental shelf of Vietnam.

Vietnam will firmly defend its sacred sovereignty, and will not tolerate any encroachment on the resources held in its territorial waters and continental shelf.

Those foreign companies prospecting for oil in Vietnam's territorial waters and continental shelf without permission from the Vietnamese Government will have to bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their illegal activities.

VNA REJECTS PRC MEDIA REPORT ON KHMER MASSACRE

OW251633 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 25 -- Radio Beijing yesterday quoted an allegation by the Thai Supreme Command that Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea recently killed more than 100 Khmers at a village in the province of Prey Veng.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject this as a mere fabrication designed to serve the Beijing expansionists' vicious scheme of sowing distrust between the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people and undermining the militant solidarity and special relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

EX-MEMBERS OF FULRO SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

OW260837 Hanoi VNA in English 0759 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 26 -- Following are the names of the seven ex-members of the so-called "United Front of Struggle of Oppressed Races" (F.U.L.R.O.) who have recently surrendered to the Vietnamese Government:

1. Narya Duk, alias Ya Duk, 40, K'ho national, native of Lam Dong Province. He was made "first vice-president" and "vice-premier" of F.U.L.R.O.
2. Nayku, 57, Edeh national, native of Darlac, "general" and "military and political advisor" of F.U.L.R.O.
3. Habron, 60, K'ho national, native of Lam Dong, protestant pastor, "advisor" of F.U.L.R.O.
4. Ralanthul, 33, Gia Lai national, native of Gia Lai-Kontum, "captain, regiment chief-of-staff" of FULRO.
5. Trachidin, alias K'din, 27, K'ho national, native of Lam Dong, "deputy chief of province" of FULRO.
6. Ysunier, 30, Edeh national, native of Darlac, "lieutenant-colonel, in charge of administrative affairs of FULRO's third military zone", and
7. Y-Yang K'buc, 34, Edeh national, native of Darlac, "captain, deputy chief of province" of FULRO.

At a meeting with Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly, in Hanoi on September 25, the above-mentioned misguided highlanders related the miserable errant life led by F.U.L.R.O. remnants hiding [in] the forests, where they suffer from hunger and diseases.



They said that although its members hold military ranks, in fact FULRO is but a handful of people, so is its "government," and its "divisions" or "regiments" barely consist each of 14 to 20 men and the whole group is gradually disintegrating because it is not supported by the people.

They also denounced the Chinese reactionaries for using the Pol Pot genocidal gang to pit F.U.L.R.O. against the Vietnamese revolution.

They expressed gratitude for the government's leniency and for its permission for them to visit Hanoi to understand more about the policy on nationalities of the party and state. They pledged to join people in their localities in persuading other misguided highlanders to return to the people.

#### PEOPLE IN LAM DONG URGE REBELS TO SURRENDER

BK261253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The people of various nationalities in Lam Dong Province have successfully persuaded many of their loved ones who are followers of the Unified Front for the Struggle of the Oppressed Races [FULRO] to return home. In (Non Thon Ha), (Ca Gia) and (Ung Re) villages, almost all of those who had earlier joined the FULRO have now come out of the jungles to be reunited with their families.

Various localities in the province have often invited village elders and priests to attend group meetings to explain to them about the party and state policies on nationalities aimed at rallying all former FULRO leaders to the revolution's side, as well as to tell them about the true nature of FULRO and the crimes this organization has committed against the people. In such districts as Lac Duong and Don Duong, elderly people's committees and cells have been formed in every village and hamlet to establish guarantees for FULRO returnees.

Many village elders have succeeded in rallying a large number of FULRO members, including some leaders, to the people's side. Mr (Ia Pho) went into the jungles all by himself to successfully arrange for the return of five FULRO members and the surrender of 100 FULRO supporters. Mr (Ia Nhiec), Mr (Ia Labua), Mr (Co Giau), Mr (Hotuan), Mr (Horue), and Mr (Hamat) each succeeded in bringing from 4 to 14 FULRO members back to their families.

The Lam Dong Provincial Women's Union has also urged all women whose husbands and sons have joined FULRO to try and persuade their loved ones to return home. Some of these women have even gone into the jungle to bring their husbands and sons home by themselves. Sister (Malieng) in Don Duong District successfully persuaded six FULRO members to come out of the jungle to surrender themselves and their weapons to the revolution. Sister (Hara) has gone into the jungle several times in an effort to talk her husband -- a FULRO leader -- into defecting to the revolution's side. (Nhia Gia) and Nhia Ot) -- two sisters in Dong Duong District -- even managed to disarm and force three FULRO members to surrender when they were collecting firewood in a forest.

#### NGYUEN CO THACH MEETS FRENCH CP OFFICIAL IN PARIS

OW242000 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 24 -- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister for foreign affairs, has had a cordial talk in Paris with Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member, secretary, and head of the External Relations Commission of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

Nguyen Co Thach, who was on his way to New York for the 37th U.N. General Assembly, discussed with Maxime Gremetz measures to strengthen the long-standing solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, and exchanged views with the latter on problems of common concern.

Maxime Gremetz reiterated the full support of the French Communist Party and working people for the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries. He said that sooner or later the universally-condemned genocidal Pol Pot clique would be ousted from the United Nations and Kampuchea's seat would eventually be given to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

#### NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS UN SECRETARY GENERAL

OW260200 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 25 -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday received Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 37th U.N. General Assembly. Javier Perez de Cuellar and Nguyen Co Thach exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern. Before that, Nguyen Co Thach was received by Imre Hollai, president of the 37th U.N. General Assembly. The two discussed matters relating to this session.

#### JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT HO CHI MINH CITY

##### Arrival of Group

OW171952 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 17 -- A delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentarians Union has arrived in Ho Chi Minh City for a visit at the invitation of Mayor Mai Chi Tho. The delegation is composed of Councillor Takazawa Torao, former vice chairman of the Socialist Party and member of the union's Executive Committee; Councillor Tachiki Hiroshi, Political Bureau member and head of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee; and Tsumekichi Tomuro, secretary of the Japanese foreign minister.

The delegation was cordially received by Mayor Mai Chi Tho, who thanked Japanese friends for the warm welcome given him during his recent visit to Japan, and expressed the belief that the Vietnamese-Japanese friendship would further develop.

##### Departure 24 Sep

OW250055 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 24 -- A delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentarians Union left Ho Chi Minh City yesterday after a week-long visit at the invitation of Mayor Mai Chi Tho. The guests were seen off by Mayor Mai Chi Tho and many other National Assembly deputies and leading officials.

During their stay, the delegation was received and feted by Mai Chi Tho, the city's Fatherland Front Committee, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries, and the local group of National Assembly deputies. It also visited a number of factories, the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector and Lam Dong Province.



**END OF  
FICHE  
DATE FILMED**

28 Sept. 1982  
-Jay

